

HOPELESS TANGLE IN REDISTRICTING

Minority Successfully
Obstructs Apportion-
ment Bill in Senate.

WEST FEE BILL MEETS ITS DOOM

Fails to Get Two-Thirds Vote to
Take It Up in House—Appor-
portion and Primary Bills
Finally Agreed To—Ac-
tual Session Ends
To-Day.

WILL NOT CALL EXTRA SESSION

Governor Mann denied last night the generally circulated report that he would call an extra session of the General Assembly if no legislative redistricting bill is passed.

"If the General Assembly does not pass a bill during the regular session," he said, "I can see no reason why I should call together the same members at cost to the treasury for a purpose which they have had full opportunity to perform. The Legislature has had sixty days in which to pass this redistricting bill. It is within its power to extend the session long enough at the expense of the members to pass the bill, but I will not do so."

With the end of the session only a few hours away, there seems small prospect for the passage of any bill redistricting the State for representation in the General Assembly. A minority in the Senate, fearing perhaps that the cities, which have grown in population, will add greater strength against prohibition by reason of increased representation, obstructed any disposition of the committee bill on yesterday, and it is to be presumed they will continue the same tactics to-day. The Senate bill will be on its second reading, and will require a constitutional four-fifths to dispense with its reading. This vote, it appears, it will be unable to get, and it is altogether improbable that the members will be willing to stay until Monday.

As to the House bill, the situation is somewhat different. That measure will be on its third and final reading to-day, and may be passed by a mere majority vote. The opposition admits this, but says that it must pass unamended or not at all—that it has an amendable stage, and that a motion to reconsider its engagement will bring it back to its second reading.

Fighting for Apportionment.

An effort to pass the House bill without amendments, even those proposed by the committee, would meet with opposition not only from the prohibitionists, but from those who have been enlisted by Representative H. B. Flood and S. L. Ferguson in support of the move to have Apportionment County retain its member of the House of Delegates. Mr. Ferguson has been here for several days, and Mr. Flood was on hand yesterday from Washington. Should no bill pass this session, the House would be required to ignore Apportionment County with less than 5,000 people, while equal representation with the counties of Wise and Dickenson, with 43,000, while Richmond will have but the two members of the Senate and five of the House. This one demand may defeat the constitutional requirement for redistricting.

The personal feelings and conveniences of members, combined with the obstruction of some of the prohibitionists, has apparently well-nigh defeated any chance of redistricting this session. But there may be a compromise, or the situation may change.

Fee Bill Is Lost.

Although the West fee bill received a majority in the House in favor of taking it up on its order, it failed to get the necessary two-thirds. It is dead in all probability. Colonel R. L. Brower, Jr., in a forceful speech for the measure, pointed out that it could inconvenience nobody, but was only intended to advise the people what amounts their officers are receiving in compensation. The vote in the House, perhaps a little insecure because of the confusion at the time, but here recorded as it was understood by the clerk, is as follows:

For taking up out of order—Adams, Anderson, Baker, of Chesterfield; Barzant, Bell, Borden, Brewer, Brown, of Danville; Browning, Earman, Evans, Fitzhugh, Gilliam, Graves, Ivey, Jordan, Kent, Love, Martin, Meete, Moore, Moseley, Mustard, Page, Peyton, Radford, Rakes, Robertson, Rolston, Row, Smith, Stebbins, Stephenson, of Bath; Stephenson, of James City; Tabb, Tompkinson, Terrell, Throckmorton, Tiz, Vinton, Watts, Weaver, White, of Rockbridge; Wilcox, Wilsner and Spunker Byrd—46.

Against—Banks, Chalkley, Christian, Clinch, Commons, of Norfolk; Cox, Cumner, Curtis, Daniel, Flannagan, Fulton, Grant, Houston, Howerton, Kemper, Kinsey, Lunsford, Mathon, Massey, Milstead, Moncure, Montague, Norris, Old, Oliver, Parker, Peck, Rev, Roberts, of Mecklenburg; Roberts, of Winchester; Spensard, Stratton, Sulphur, Taylor, Webb, White, of Albemarle; Williams and Wise—35.

Woman's College Bill Dismissed.

The bill for the establishment of a woman's co-ordinate college was taken up in the House out of its order and dismissed by Dr. H. F. Stephenson, its sponsor. He briefly explained that conditions in the Senate, and the lateness of the day in the House, had prevented a full discussion of the merits of the plan in either body, or a demonstration

DEBATE MAY BE STORMY

Senators to Attack House Position on Abolition of Border Posts.

Washington, March 8.—Indications of an approaching storm of huge dimensions in connection with the Senate's consideration of the army appropriation bill were numerous in the Senate to-day. They became apparent in connection with an inquiry made by Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, in connection with the status of the army bill.

Referring to the provision in the bill as it came from the House for the abolition of Fort Brady, on the Canadian border, Mr. Smith gave notice that he would desire to be heard on the provision before the bill is reported to the Senate.

He made a general protest against the abandonment of border posts, said millions had been spent on Fort Brady and characterized the course as proposed by the House as utterly reckless.

Senator John Alden Smith, of Michigan, in connection with the status of the army bill.

CONSIDER FORM OF DECREE

Conference Held Regarding Dissolution of Powder Trust.

Philadelphia, March 8.—A conference was held in the city today between Judges Gray and Bullington, of the United States District Court, and the attorneys for the government and the alleged powder trust, at which was discussed the form of decree to be entered by the judge dissolving the powder combination, which, with the late Judge Lanning, declared to be illegal.

Formal action was taken by the United States District Court, at the instance of the government, to dissolve the powder trust, which, with the late Judge Lanning, declared to be illegal.

FIVE DECLINE NOMINATION

Nyack Men Refuse to Make Race for High Elective Offices.

Nyack, N. Y., March 8.—The five highest elective offices in this town are vacant and no one can be expected to accept a nomination. Republican and Democratic candidates were held this week, and the result was a general decline to accept a nomination.

The five nominees, who had been elected to the offices of mayor, justice of the peace, and the two committees to fill vacancies are unable to induce any one to accept the offices.

STRIKERS THROU STREETS

Large But Quiet Demonstration Made in Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., March 8.—The striking textile workers made a big, although quiet, demonstration this morning prior to the time for opening the mills. Thousands of men and women, dressed in their best, and with their faces painted white, lined up with pickets, but no trouble of a riotous nature occurred. Five arrests were made by the police, and the demonstration was a peaceful one.

BREAKS A DOZEN WINDOWS

Young Men Suffragette Follows Example of London Women.

New York, March 8.—Miss Annie Gilman, a twenty-two-year-old suffragette, is under arrest here to-day for breaking windows in a number of residences. She began her lone campaign by smashing a window in the residence of an Alderman in whom she was interested, and then proceeded to break windows in a number of other residences.

PACKERS ASK FOR DISCHARGE

Counsel Make Motion to Have Case Taken from Jury.

Chicago, March 8.—Argument of counsel for the defense on the motion to have the packers' case taken from the jury and the case dismissed was continued to-day before United States District Judge Carberry.

It is expected that the arguments will be ended to-morrow and that the court will give its decision Monday. The defense maintains the evidence presented by the government does not sustain beyond a reasonable doubt the charge of conspiracy in maintaining a combination in restraint of trade.

PREMONITION OF DEATH

Switchman Killed After Expressing Fear Something Would Happen.

Louisville, Ky., March 8.—While his wife was preparing a lunch, Jack Combs, who had worked as a switchman in local yards here for twenty-three years without an accident, told her he had a premonition that something was about to happen to him.

Fifteen minutes after he reported for work last night he was picked up by a switching crew and found to be fatally injured. He had fallen between two box cars of a moving train.

SNEEZES TO DEATH

Violent Attack Is Followed by Rupture of Blood Vessel.

Philadelphia, March 8.—According to a dispatch from Camden, N. J., an elderly man, a well-known athlete and for many years a life guard on the beach at Atlantic City, sneezed to death at his home there last night. He was suddenly seized by a violent attack of sneezing, which he was unable to control in any way. It continued until he expired from a ruptured blood vessel.

DOES TAFT REFUSE TO TRUST VOTERS?

Roosevelt's Manager
Believes That Is
the Case.

FEARS DEFEAT AT PRIMARIES

Senator Dixon Hurls Another
Challenge at McKinley to Let
People Say Whether They
Want President or Colonel
to Be Standard-Bearer
of Party.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon issued another "challenge" from the Roosevelt "headquarters" tonight to Director McKinley, of the national Taft bureau, upon the subject of presidential primaries. Replying to Mr. McKinley's letter of last night, Senator Dixon characterizes it as a "retreat" to aid in getting presidential preference primaries, and he makes a new demand upon the Taft manager.

Director McKinley, in his reply to Chairman Dixon last night, said he was "in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the national convention by the primary system, wherever primaries are or may be legalized, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law."

Senator Dixon's letter sent to Mr. McKinley to-night is in part as follows:

"Dear Mr. McKinley:

"Your flat refusal to aid in securing for Republican voters an opportunity directly to name the candidate they desire to support in the approaching campaign is received. Your decision must be regretted by every one who has at heart the success of the Republican party next November. In your letter to me of March 5 you stated you have been asked by President Taft to act as director of a bureau with headquarters in Washington organized for the purpose of securing his renomination for a second term."

"I am forced therefore to the conclusion that in refusing to join with me in an effort to secure an expression by Republican voters as to the candidate they want you are announcing a decision of your chief, and that Mr. Taft refuses to trust the voters to determine the question of his candidacy, and he is willing to become a candidate of his party even against the wishes of the majority of his party."

Senator Dixon expresses regret that Mr. McKinley referred to "changes in the rules while the game is in progress."

"I regret that you regard the selection of a Republican candidate for President as a 'game,'" says the letter. "Evidently you lack comprehension of the dignity with which the people must conduct themselves in the selection of a President of the United States as a designated function which is preliminary to the election to that high office. Colonel Roosevelt, it is hardly necessary to say, is engaged in no 'game'; but if you insist on designating it a 'game' it is to eliminate marked cards and loaded dice."

Colonel Roosevelt's manager says in his letter that through political manipulation, particularly in the South, there has been an "absolute stifling of expression on the part of Republican voters" and he submits the following questions to Mr. McKinley, as manager for President Taft:

"First, Are you willing to join me in an appeal to the Republican State Committees to provide for an expression of the Republican voters of the several States on the choice of the Republican presidential candidate?"

"Second, Will you immediately join with me in the meeting of the Republican members of the Legislatures in Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan, which are now in session, where presidential preference bills are now pending, and where it is reported that your friends are trying to defeat their passage, urging them to support these measures?"

"I await your immediate answer to these two propositions, because I regard action favorable to the view I take as absolutely essential to party success in November. Trust the Republican voters now."

"Very truly yours,"

"JOSEPH M. DIXON."

Split in Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., March 8.—As a result of the split in the ranks of the Louisiana Republicans, which occurred to-day at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee, it is expected that two delegations will be sent by this State to the National Republican convention in Chicago.

WITHOUT MERT, FITFUL, UNSTABLE

Thus Taft Describes
Some of Roosevelt's
New Policies.

NOT PROGRESSIVE, BUT REACTIONARY

President Tells Ohio Audience
What He Thinks of Proposed
Recall of Judicial Decisions,
and His Opinion Is Far
From Complimentary
to Colonel.

Toledo, O., March 8.—After a day spent for the most part on the rear platform of his private car, President Taft concluded his brief "campaign" through Eastern and Northern Ohio here to-night with a speech in the "Coliseum." On the way north from Pittsburgh to Toledo the President made more than a dozen speeches from his private car to crowds that varied with the size of the towns at which his train stopped.

Although most of the day rain or snow was falling, the Ohioans turned out in good numbers to see and hear the President, and his friends aboard the train professed to-night to be more than satisfied with the greetings that began at Alliance early in the day and continued into this city.

President Taft spoke on all sorts of subjects—prosperity and peace, the tariff and business, farming and conservation. None of his talks was long. Twice he referred to the refusal of the Senate yesterday to ratify as they were framed the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France making pointed at the Senate's action, he had not given up the fight for the peace.

Bound to Win.

"The cause is a just one, and we are bound to win," said the President at Mansfield, and later, at Tiffin, he emphasized this statement by saying: "I have not given up, but I am going to rely on the people to help me."

President did not indicate how he intends to ask the people to help in the night.

The President was in good humor. In spite of the defeat of the treaties, he and the crowd were apparently in good humor. He seemed to be somebody's father, and he was smiling and answering smile to the President's face by yelling after Mr. Taft was through speaking: "Don't let the lion-tamer get you."

The President reached Toledo late this afternoon, driving from the station to the Commodore Club hotel, where he was met by a large crowd of people. His reception was not so cordial as at other Ohio towns, but there was enough cheering to make Secretary Miles and Ohio politicians in good humor. He was met by a large crowd of people, and he was smiling and answering smile to the President's face by yelling after Mr. Taft was through speaking: "Don't let the lion-tamer get you."

In his address to-night President Taft made answer to the proposition of reversing judicial decisions for the more recent proposal for the recall of judicial decisions. His topic was "The Judiciary and Progress." He made no direct reference to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt nor to the latter's criticism of the judiciary, but referred freely to some of the policies that were enunciated by the former President before the Ohio constitutional convention.

Utterly without merit or utility, and reactionary. Instead of progressive, he said, the revolutionary drift and unstable were the terms in which the President referred to there call method of reversing judicial constructions of the Constitution.

"I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care," President Taft said. "I do not hesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of the liberty and property without remedy to the fickle impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

The President began with a reference to the development of representative government in the United States. The best government, he said, and that which was most certain to provide for and protect the rights of every class, was that government in which every class had a voice.

CHARGES AGAINST BLEASE

Accused of Being in Full Sympathy With Dispensary Grifters.

Columbia, S. C., March 8.—Allegations that Governor Cole Blease before and since his election to the governorship had been in close association and full sympathy with dispensary grifters, and statements that charges by him against the Ansel dispensary winding-up board were "false and outrageous," were features of the testimony given by Dr. W. J. Murray, of Columbia, and J. Steele Bryce, of Yorkville, to-day, before the legislative committee which is investigating the manner in which the liquidation of the former State dispensary has been conducted by two successive boards.

Dr. Murray was chairman and Mr. Bryce a member of the first or Ansel winding-up commission, summarily dismissed by Governor Blease for "incompetency."

Mr. Bryce denied charges made by the governor in messages to the General Assembly that the Ansel board was "incompetent" and had been "unlawfully" from its work. He demanded to be confronted by his accuser.

Senator Wharton, of the investigating committee, said that Governor Blease had been asked to appear, but had refused.

SQUEEZED OUT OF PROFITS

Atlanta Man Brings Suit for \$1,300,000 Against Power Company Promoters.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8.—Charging that he was squeezed out of his share of profits made from the organization of the Georgia Power Company, W. A. Carlisle, of this city, to-day filed suit for \$1,300,000 against C. Elmer Smith, of York, Pa., and Eugene L. Ashley, and wife, of New York.

Carlisle claims that instead of getting the amount he was offered, shares of stock valued at \$10,000, which he refused. He declares he had entered into an agreement with Smith and Ashley to share the profits from the organization scheme equally, and claims the profits amounted to \$3,000,000 in common stock of the company and \$400,000 in cash.

Smith and Ashley were temporarily enjoined from disposing of the stock. Mrs. Ashley made a party to the suit because Ashley's stock was in her name. The company owns valuable waterpower sites in North Georgia.

REGARDED AS BIG POLICEMAN

Europe's Estimate of United States in Mexican Trouble.

Chicago, March 8.—The United States as viewed by continental Europe is "the big policeman," according to United States Senator Stone, of Missouri, in a speech here last night, so far as the destruction of life and property in Mexico is concerned.

Commenting on European opinion, the Senator said that he did not believe that the United States was in immediate intervention by the government in Mexican affairs. He admitted, however, that the situation was acute.

Also he said that the United States must insist on the protection not only of Americans and other foreign subjects, but property.

"I do not see that anything can be done by this government so long as life, liberty and the rights of foreign subjects are not menaced."

ARGUE IN LEWIS CASE

Objection Made to Admission of Testimony of Accountants.

St. Louis, March 8.—Counsel for the government and E. G. Lewis argued before Judge Andrew J. Brundage in the United States District Court this morning on the admission of expert accountants' evidence in the government's case against Lewis, who is charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of his University City interests.

Counsel for Lewis objected to the admission of the findings of an expert accountant when he testified that the examination had been made before the books were turned over to the grand jury. The objection interrupted the testimony of A. D. Rader, a government accountant.

MEET IN JAIL

Self-Confessed Wife-Slayer Sees Boy After Many Years.

Oakland, Cal., March 8.—After many years of separation, father and son met in the city prison here to-night. Harry Miller, a young tailor of San Francisco, disclosed his identity to Samuel Miller, a self-confessed murderer, wanted in Memphis, Tenn.

The young man had gone to the jail after reading the account of Miller's killing. He was daily allowed to see his father, and they were allowed to exchange confidences for half an hour.

Miller killed his wife nine years ago, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was allowed to see his father, and they were allowed to exchange confidences for half an hour.

AMUNDSEN TELLS OF PERILOUS TRIP TO SOUTHERN POLE

Over Ice Fields and Mighty Glaciers Explorer and Party Travel Until They Reach Bottom of the Earth.

DATE OF DISCOVERY DECEMBER 14, 1911;
NORWEGIAN FLAG MARKS COVETED SPOT

Favorable Weather and General Conditions Found Throughout Greater Part of Journey, and Almost Incredible Speed Is Made Over Frozen Territory, Which Hitherto Had Defied Efforts of Most Intrepid—Even the Sturdy Fram Is Taken "Furthest South"—Land at Pole Is Named "King Haakon VII. Plateau."

Captain Amundsen's Own Narrative of His Attainment of the South Pole, December 14-17, 1911.

BY ROALD AMUNDSEN.

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[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Hobart, Tasmania, March 8, 11:20 A. M.—On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 100 kilos in 81 degrees, and 500 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude. As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometres on each side, in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On February 15 we had thus traveled about 100 kilometres. The weight of the sledges was 150 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine, with no sastrugi. The crevices were very low, and were found dangerous only in two places. For the rest, long, smooth undulations.

The weather was excellent—calm or light breeze. The lowest temperature on the depot trips was minus 45 Celsius or centigrade (49 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit). On the 14th of March, on our return from the first trip, beginning on the 14th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her furthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country—a glorious moment for him and his comrades. The furthest north and the furthest south—good old Fram. The highest south latitude attained was 73 degrees 41 minutes.

Winter on the Ice Barrier.

Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots—enough for ourselves and 113 dogs. Eight doghouses, a combination of tents and snow huts, were built. Having cared for the dogs, the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The Lux lamp, which had a power of 200 standard candles, gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 29 degrees Celsius (85 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dugout on the barrier were workshops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22d of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be too clumsy and solid for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water All Winter.

There was very little snow and there was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low. In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees Celsius (58 and 76 degrees Fahrenheit below zero), the lowest temperature, on the 13th of August, being minus 59 degrees Celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was minus 55 degrees Celsius, and there were six metres of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees Celsius (14.5 below zero Fahrenheit). I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras-australis in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter, and when the sun returned on the 24th of August he met the men sound in mind and body, ready to set about the task that had to be solved. Already the day before we had brought our sledges to the starting place for our march toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start for the Pole.

On the 8th of September, eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months, started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steadily between minus 50 and 60 Celsius (58 degrees and 76 degrees below Fahrenheit). Personally, we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It would easily be seen that they shrank from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached, and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels, everything was all right. Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 Celsius (4 degrees and 23 degrees Fahrenheit).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII. Land. This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip.

On October 20th the southern party started—five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs and provisions for four months—everything in excellent order.

The Journey to the Pole.

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible. In order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and as the 23d we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead. Because of the dense fog an error of two to three kilometres happened once in a while, but we were caught by the flagmarks, and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between minus 20 and 30 Celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

From the start it was the intention not to drive more than thirty kilometres a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted. We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th



Captain Amundsen.